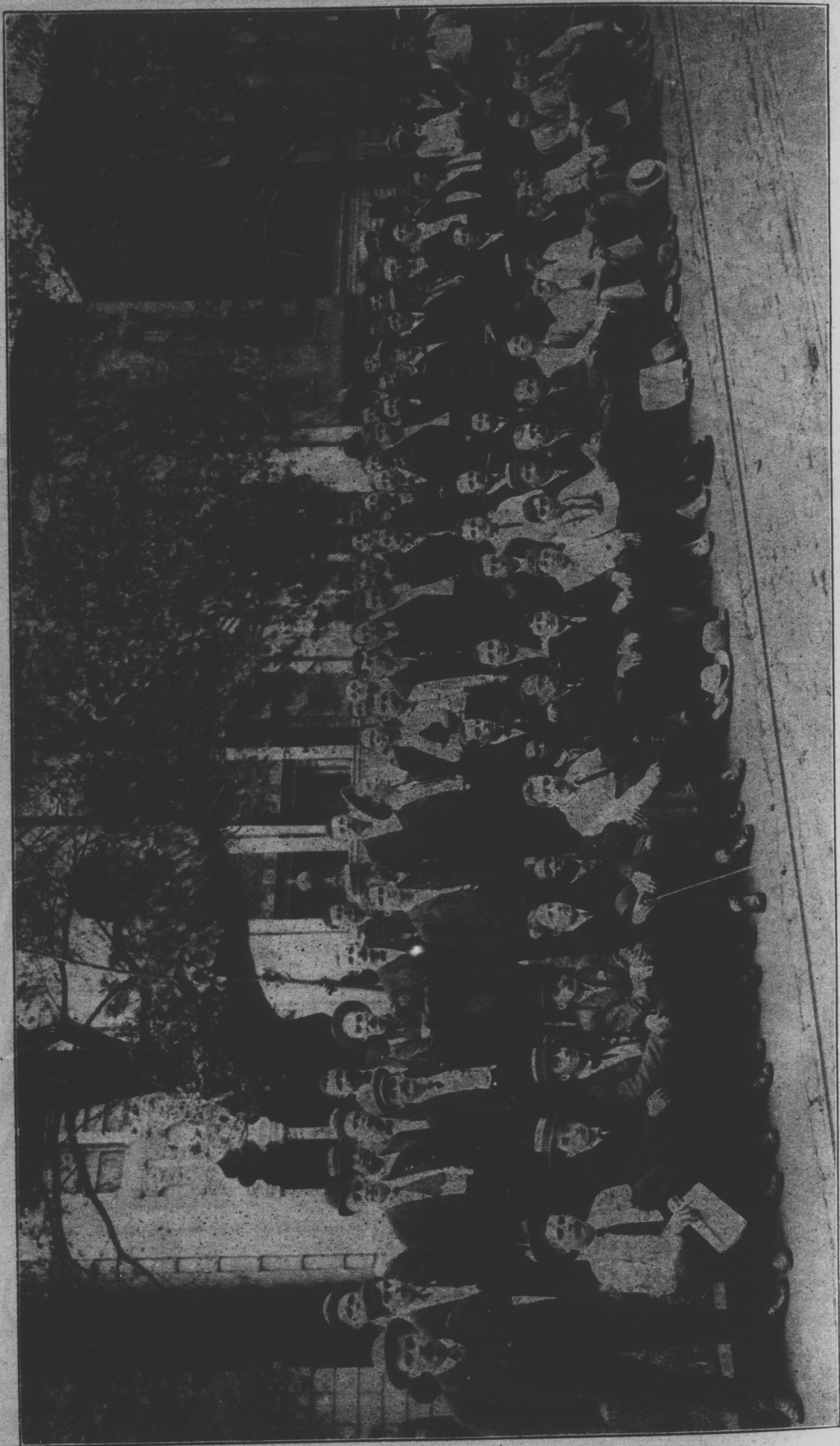


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MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of TEAMSTERS.





PICTURE OF SO-CALLED VASELINE CLUB

Magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume Two & Number Twelve

Oct., 1905



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THE REFERENDUM.

Experience and theory alike place the
referendum principle in the very front rank
of genuine democratic government. I be-
lieve that a discussion of this principle
and the means by which it may be made
effective within our organization will be
of value to our membership. With that
end in view I have carefully thought out
a plan which I wish to present to the rank
and file for its consideration and discus-
sion.

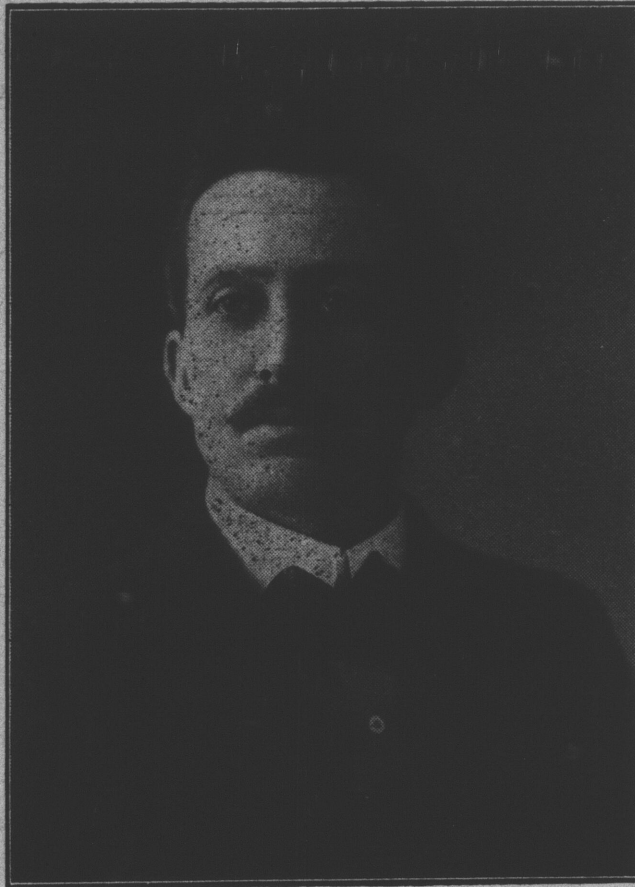
What the Referendum Means.

The principle of the referendum means,
in its practical sense, that all important
action should be referred to the rank and
file of any organized form of government,
whether it be political government or the
government of voluntary organizations,
such as our own.

This means that each member of the
organization is heard in the councils of
the organization with reference to the
adoption or rejection of any measure con-
cerning the welfare of the organization.
It means that instead of leaving the graver
and more important questions for the con-
sideration and action by the higher offi-
cials of the organization, that those ques-
tions will be referred to the rank and file,
and that thereafter the officers of the or-

ganization will simply carry out the majority vote of the membership instead of their own opinion concerning the merits of the question voted upon. Therefore, in an organization that depends upon the consideration of all important questions by the rank and file, it will be impossible

longer possible, even with the aid of purchased newspapers, bribed law makers and corrupt judges, to defeat the aims and object of the trade unions. Labor understands its rights under this government too well to tolerate opposition of this kind, but the subtle minds which always scheme



C. P. SHEA

General President I. B. of T.

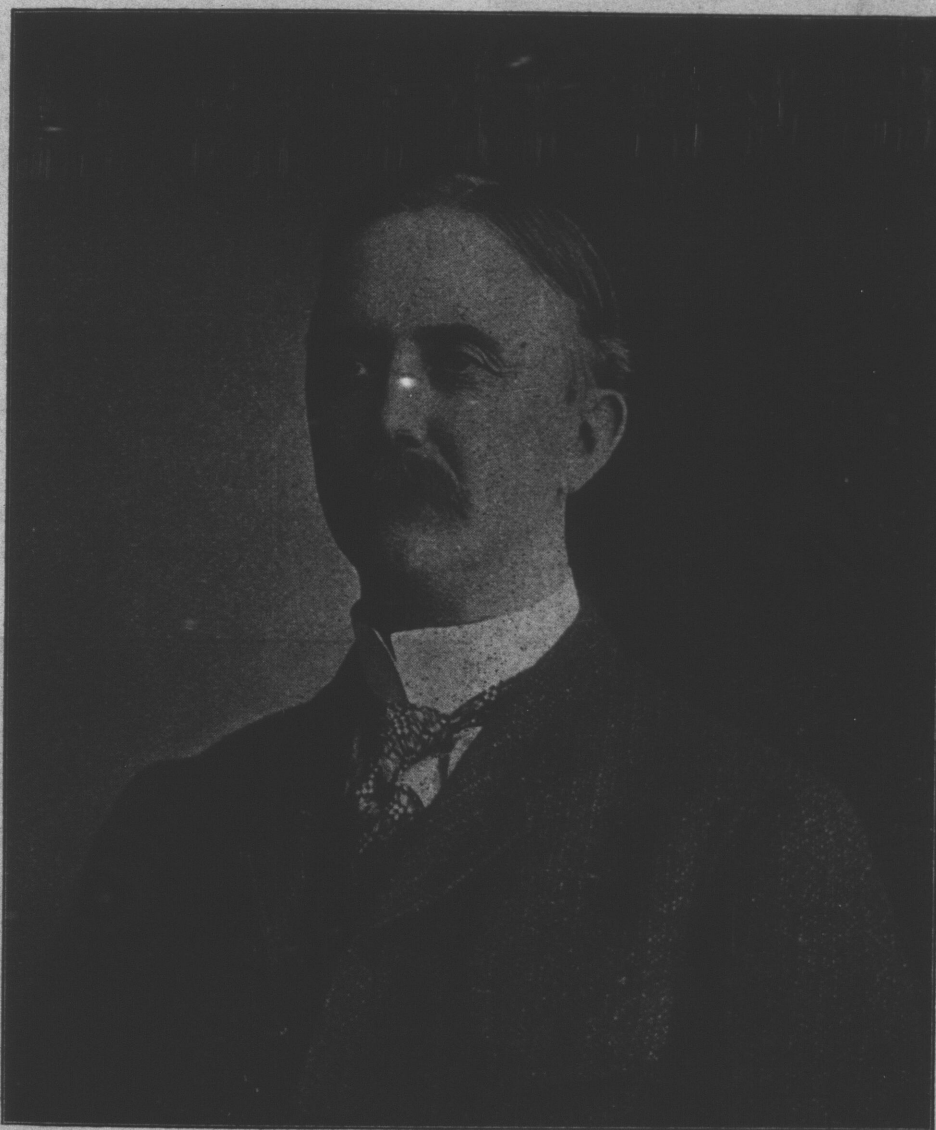
to raise the cry of graft, dishonesty, or by any other means create internal dissension, because all important actions taken by the organization will be the result of the majority rule of the membership. If no better results were obtained than the elimination of such internal strife this principle would still be of the utmost value.

Corporations have learned that it is no

to destroy the usefulness of labor organizations, and thus deny labor its due, understands this truth even more readily than the rank and file itself. They have, therefore, decided upon a plan to create strife within the rank and file—to get us fighting among ourselves—and by these means accomplish that which they can not do by their outside powerful influence. It is of the greatest importance to know and

understand this internal disorder and to provide for its elimination as far as possible. This internal disorder arises from many causes; sometimes it is because the jealousy of men who have failed to secure favor at the hands of their fellow-workmen influences them to resort to such measures;

to have a referendum it must be a proper one. The mere word itself means nothing unless it is supported by such a system as will give to each member the free expression of individual opinion in the safest way. For that reason I have thought out and recommend the following plan for the



HUGH MCGEE

Second Vice-President I. B. of T.

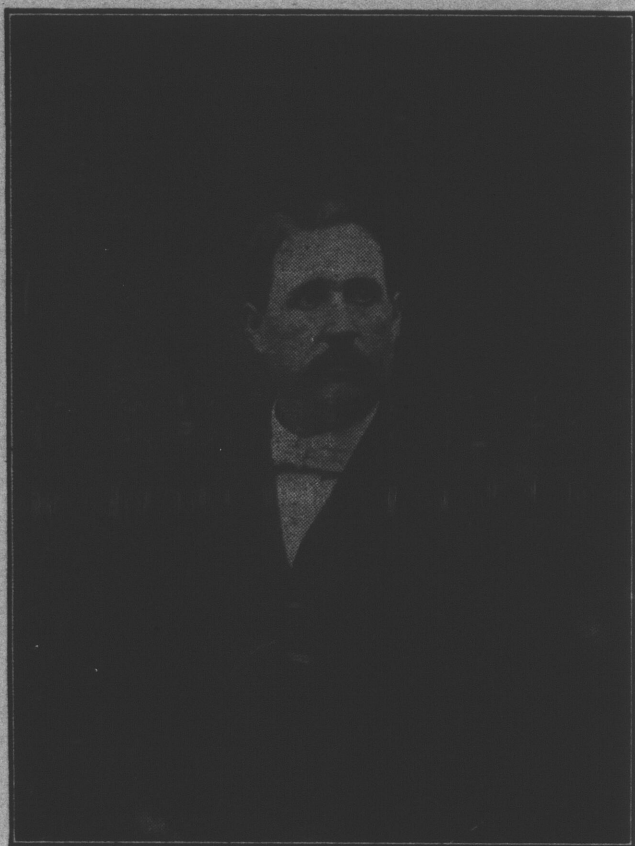
sometimes the greed for money leads them to accept pay from the employers for this very reason, and sometimes it arises through a mistaken notion of what is the right line of duty.

All of these elements of dissatisfaction and mistrust and enmity engendered in this way, which means so much to members within this organization, will be eliminated by the referendum. But in order

referendum for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

The Plan for the Referendum.

The international organization of the Teamsters' Union should have the name and address of every member of each of the local organizations on file within its national office; they should have a blank form of ballot, which should be sent out to

**C. F. O'NEILL**

Fifth Vice-President I. B. of T.

the locals at a certain published time to have the membership of each local vote upon; the time for such voting should be posted long enough in advance so as to give due notice to every member in every local so that he may be on hand to vote. Then every member ought to be able to vote the same as he does at his municipal or state elections, i. e., by the Australian or secret ballot. The ballots should then be counted and sent to the national office to be recounted and the result of the election would mean the rule of the majority.

This plan gives every member an equal right with every other member to express his views and have them acted upon. It gives no superior right to any member, and every member being able to think and act for himself and act in secret is thereby enabled to express his opinion according to his best judgment.

With such a system in operation I feel sure our organization would not suffer from the wrong and malicious charges of disgruntled office-seekers, the dishonest and dissatisfied trade unionist and the paid hirelings of the corporations.

I would, therefore, recommend to every member that you discuss this matter in your local, and that you take such action as may bring the referendum into speedy and effective use within our organization.

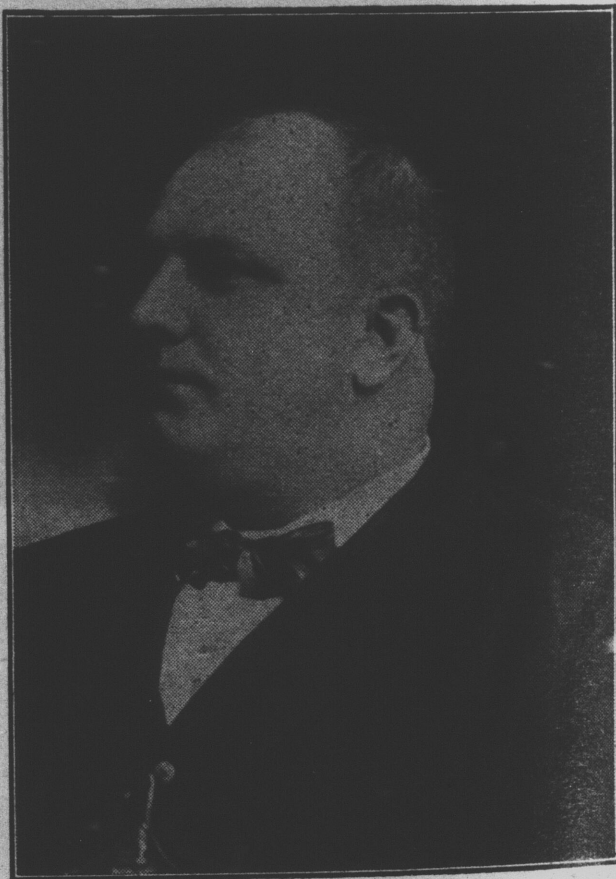
CORNELIUS P. SHEA.

**SECESSION LEADER.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 12, 1905.

We print this for the purpose of showing to you the past actions of the man who is now endeavoring to disrupt the International Brotherhood of Teamsters by sending out a circular throughout the country.

At the Niagara Falls convention, where the amalgamation of the Teamsters' National Union and the Team Drivers' International Union took place, one of the men of this so-called sub-committee, seeing that the delegates present were not in favor of his re-election as Secretary, or, in fact, to any other position, he at once bolted the convention and brought with him some

**E. J. MULLIN**

Sixth Vice-President I. B. of T.

thirty or forty men. The convention paid no attention to his bolting, however, and he remained away from the convention until he was promised that he would be given a position as an organizer. To create harmony and for the purpose of uniting the two organizations of team drivers of the country, he was elected a district organizer and worked in that capacity for one year.

He spent some six months of this time in St. Louis, and after he left there the records and books of our organization showed that less than one-fourth of the members which we originally had in St. Louis were paying per capita to our organization after his departure. He was working in St. Louis at the time of the carriage drivers' strike and allowed this local to go on strike without having secured the sanction of the General Executive Board, and in so many ways showed his incompetency in handling the affairs of the organization that we were compelled to remove him from St. Louis and place another vice-president there in his stead. A strike of the coal teamsters of Detroit took place, and in this case we also lost the local union by his being appointed to care for their interests. This is the local of which he is a member, and has since that time been paying on but very few members.

At the convention held in Cincinnati the delegates did not see fit to elect Innis to any position, and immediately upon the adjournment of that convention he started the same tactics which he is now pursuing, viz., that of disruption and secession for the purpose of building up any sort of an organization which would support him in office. At this convention was formed what Innis now styles the Vaseline Club. A portion of the delegates voted together upon all questions, but in each instance were defeated. Innis was among those men, and after the election of the officers was over one of the delegates sent a bottle of vaseline to the chairman and requested that it be presented to James B. Barry of Local Union No. 720, for the purpose of soothing any soreness which the defeated candidates for election might have. This is where and how what is now styled by

Innis as the Vaseline Club originated, and when the Philadelphia convention convened, Barry insisted upon talking about the Vaseline Club in a spirit of innocent amusement. No such club ever did or ever will exist in the ranks of the teamsters. We have a picture of the so-called Vaseline Club, and the most prominent man in the front row is George Innis, the secretary of the sub-committee. We will reproduce this picture in the October issue of our Magazine and request that you watch for the October issue.

After the Cincinnati convention had adjourned and we had all returned to the office, we learned that Innis was determined upon creating dissension and disruption of the organization and was endeavoring to have local unions secede in order to form a dual organization. He came to Indianapolis and telephoned to the General Office that he desired to see us, and I went to the place named by him, a saloon on Court street, accompanied by Brother Emmett Flood, and we there met Innis. He there told that his health was poor; that he could not work driving a wagon, and his local union was not in shape to support him. He then came over to the office and, after doing considerable talking, the Executive Board agreed to appoint him for a limited time in Detroit and through the State of Indiana to see if he could build up our organization.

The records show that Innis drew during the past year \$1,492.73. It took this amount of money to keep him from forming a dual organization, as he rendered very poor services for the amount of money he expended, as the records of the Secretary's office show that he organized less than three hundred men for that amount of money.

Patience ceases to be a virtue, however, and at Philadelphia, when he organized a clique of some twelve or fourteen men and insisted that he should be elected to some office which would pay him a salary, the delegates present decided that he should hold no office. He approached us on several occasions and promised that he would deliver fourteen votes to any party or side which would secure him the nomination to office of first vice-president. The majority

of the delegates, however, were opposed to Innis and his tactics, and knowing that he could be of no particular benefit to the organization, refused absolutely to nominate him for the office of first vice-president, or, in fact, any other office. He was, however, nominated in the convention for first vice-president, but was defeated, and immediately started to create as much dissension as possible.

He is circulating throughout the country statements which are absolutely untrue and about which he knows nothing at all and can not prove. He states that myself and others were indicted for graft in Chicago, which is an absolute falsehood, and we shall produce letters later on which show that he is a deliberate liar. This will tend to show the calibre of the man behind the secession movement. He is actuated wholly and solely by a desire to hold office under salary, and we will say that while the Executive Board agreed to place him on the pay-roll during the past year, his efforts in behalf of the organization did not warrant his continuance, and for that reason he is now endeavoring to disrupt the organization. We produce in this circular letters from local unions and joint councils, showing the action they are taking against men who would start a secession movement.

Pay no attention to the circular which you are receiving from him, and let it not be said that the Employers' Association has, through securing his services, done what their money has failed to do in the past, viz., that of disrupting our union.

No man in Innis' station of life can afford to send out these circulars, pay office rent, stenographers' salary and run a newspaper out of his own pocket. It costs thousands of dollars a month to run the General Office (so Innis says), and the same applies to the office which he has started in Detroit. That the employers are behind this movement there can be no question of a doubt, as they are more than anxious to destroy our organization. The larger local unions are preparing to give him a complete turndown, but he may prevail upon some of the smaller locals to forget to follow the true banner of trade unionism and follow the man who, when

defeated for office, forgets to be a true union man.

Local Union No. 723.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18, 1905.

Cornelius P. Shea, President I. B. of T.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In our last meeting a motion was passed unanimously that we go on record as endorsing the re-election of President Shea, and that we also concur in the action of the convention in endorsing the Chicago strike.

Faternally yours,

O. M. RIGGIN,

Recording Secretary No. 723.

P. S.—We also request that a copy of this be inserted in *The Teamsters' Journal*.

Local Union No. 707,

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 19, 1905.

At our last regular Local 707, Express and Delivery Drivers took action at its meeting, endorsing C. P. Shea as our International President, and will give him our full support; also the incoming international board and the proceedings of the Philadelphia convention, and also endorsed the proceedings. Our delegates from 707 took in the convention at Philadelphia and no referendum or secession for us. Signed by Delegates J. Casey and James Gilbert; also by our board: President, Samuel Campbell; vice-president, W. Murray; recording-secretary, Wm. Richards; secretary-treasurer, Jas. McBride; trustees, John B. Casey, W. McAdams and J. G. Daly.

Please put this in your next Magazine.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12, 1905.

Whereas, The disgruntled element who were delegates to the Philadelphia convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has taken it upon themselves to circulate false charges concerning the conducting of the convention at Philadelphia and the newly elected officers; and,

Whereas, The statements contained in the circular are wholly untrue and not founded upon facts; and,

Whereas, The Chicago Joint Council has no desire to be classed as men who are not abiding by the majority action of the convention; be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the men who are styling themselves a sub-committee and request the rank and file and local officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to pay no attention to these men; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chicago council desires to lend its support to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its newly elected general officers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution

be sent to the Unions affiliated with this council and to the General President for publication in the official Magazine and for distribution throughout the country.

W. V. GIBBONS,
Pres. Teamsters' Joint Council, I. B. of T.

Chicago, Ill., September, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a meeting of Local Union No. 715, held in this city, it was unanimously decided to request the resignation of our recording secretary, M. J. Duffy, for violating the instructions of the local in the Philadelphia convention by refusing to vote for the officers whom the local union instructed them to vote for.

We also wish to say that we condemn the action of our members, Freidhoff and Duffy in signing the circular which is now being circulated throughout the country, and assure you that it was not the action of the local union, as we thoroughly appreciate the work performed by you in our city during our strike against the Employers' Association, and that we also condemn the attitude taken by George Innis and other disgruntled members who are now sending out circulars. Please publish this in our Magazine.

Fraternally yours,
PETER W. REITZ, Pres.
WM. J. CONDON, Vice-Pres.
T. J. RYAN, Sec.-Treas.
DELL STEPHANS,
S. M. CROSS,
F. W. SMITH,
Trustees.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1905.

Mr. George Innis, Secretary of the Subcommittee of Soreheads:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your most kind and welcome communication received by our local secretary-treasurer and the same was placed before our regular meeting this afternoon and the following resolutions were adopted pertaining to the petition of the sorehead bunch:

"1. We, the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local 753, I. B. of T., do hereby pledge ourselves to stand by our parent organization, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"2. That we are fully satisfied with the election held at the convention held in Philadelphia, August 7 to 14.

"3. That we believe that your communication and petition ought not to be recognized by any of the affiliated locals of I. B. of T., as it is not official in any form and that our delegates knew nothing of a committee appointed in Philadelphia.

"4. We believe that the men with their names signed to this petition ought to be each tried for treason by the General Ex-

ecutive Board and expelled from our organization.

"5. It occurs to this local union that Mr. Innis, a member of this committee, ought not to have been a delegate to our Philadelphia convention, as he is an editor of a paper, has extensive property interests and has not driven a team for the past thirteen years, and that his ability as a man for the benefit of the teamsters is not very good, for his local union at this time has only about twenty-seven members, showing a loss of almost one hundred in the last few years.

"6. Mr. Ray, another of the brothers that has signed his name to the communication, we are certainly surprised at, for he has always stood on the ground that he was out for the benefit of the teamsters, and it only shows that he is not out for the benefit of the teamster when he will lend himself to be a party to a secession movement to try to break up the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, for when a few sorehead leaders will not stand by an election that they participated in, and that was voted on by a roll-call of the regular convention and carried by a vote of 231 to 19, we believe that he must have affiliated himself with the Employers' Association to disrupt our grand organization and sacrifice the man that drives the horse, the rank and file, the man that pays his dues and keeps this great organization together.

"7. Of Mr. Perkins, his own signature is enough to condemn the communication. Enough has been said.

"8. We, the Milk Wagon Drivers of the city of Chicago, Local 753, I. B. of T., at a regular meeting of our local union, vote unanimously to return the communication to Mr. Innis as an unfair, dishonorable act of any trade unionist and repudiate the mention of a secession movement, of a referendum movement or any other kind of a movement that Mr. Innis, Mr. Ray or Mr. Perkins, or any of the other members of the sorehead bunch, get up.

"8. We will stand by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and by the new General Executive Board that has just been elected, and that goes into power on October 1.

"9. We endorsed the Chicago strike when we went down in our pockets and paid \$8,192 to the strike fund to pay our striking teamsters, and we are ready to donate to any sister local, no matter where it may be, as long as they are teamsters, no matter whether a strike be right or wrong, we'll stand by the man who drives the horse to keep his wife and children from starving.

"Mr. Innis, we will forward a copy of this letter to the General President to have it inserted in the monthly magazine in or-

DANIEL L. CRUICE

Office Telephone, Central 1799

ATTORNEY

AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW

79 Dearborn St., - Unity Bldg.

Suite 1525-1527

Chicago, Sept. 12, 1905.

Mr. Cornelius P. Shea,
147 Market St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your questions under date of Sept. 9th,
I desire to say that there are three indictments pending
against you in Cook County.

1. The indictment against yourself and the officers
of the Federation of Labor in connection with Montgomery
Ward strike.

2. A corrected indictment against yourself and the
officers of the Federation of Labor out of the same strike.

3. An indictment against yourself and Edward Mullens
growing out of Geo. A. Fuller Co. strike.

Neither the indictments nor the prosecution back of
the indictments have ever hinted that graft is involved in
the indictments. The only indictments against you here are
conspiracy indictments, founded upon the strike in Chicago,
and have no relation to nor based upon graft.

Very sincerely yours,

DANIEL L. CRUICE.

OFFICE OF
State's Attorney
OF
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS
JOHN J. HEALY
STATE'S ATTORNEY

Chicago, September 12, 1905

Cornelius P. Shea, Esq.,
General President,
International Brotherhood of Teamsters,
147 East Market Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of September 9th,
1905 to Mr. John J. Healy, State's Attorney of Cook
County, I beg leave to say that your letter was
referred to me, and that on investigation I find the
following cases pending against you on the dockets
of the Criminal Court:

No. 704 Peo. v. Cornelius P. Shea and others, Conspiracy.

No. 801 " " " "

No. 855 " " " "

No. 856 " " " "

Trusting this is the information you desire, I am

Very truly,

Richard L. Fiske Jr.
Assistant State's Attorney.

DO THESE LETTERS PROVE THE STATEMENTS OF INNIS
AND HIS FOLLOWERS THAT PRESIDENT SHEA WAS INDICTED
FOR GRAFT? IF THOSE STATEMENTS ARE NOT TRUE, WHY
WERE THEY MADE? ARE THE MEN THAT MAKE THEM
WORTHY OF BELIEF? DO THEY HOPE TO BUILD UP THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS UPON A
FOUNDATION OF LIES?

der to let the local unions throughout the country know what we think of you and the men who style themselves the sub-committee. Yours fraternally,

"The Executive Board of Local 753—

"W. A. NEW, President.

"ROBERT G. FITCHIE,, Vice-Pres.

"C. J. CAMP, Sec'y-Treas.

"G. W. BRIGGS, Rec.-Sec'y.

"Trustees—

"G. M. CARMAN.

"JACOB N. MATHY.

"A. D. M'Kay.

"Business Agents—

"F. A. SHEARER,

"STEVE C. SUMNER."

We print below a copy of a letter received from Brother Jas. Bowlan of San Francisco, which expressed his personal opinion of the attitude taken by the disgruntled element in our convention and their later efforts to aid the employers in every possible way to disrupt and tear down our organization. Brother Bowlan is well known to the trade unionists of San Francisco, and is a man of long experience in the teamsters' movement, being a member of organized labor for years in that city. His opinion will carry weight with the teamsters in that locality.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 14, 1905.
Cornelius P. Shea, General President I. B. of T.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Seeing that there is a movement on foot by those from whom we should least expect, to disrupt our grand organization, I desire at this time to air my personal views as regards such a nefarious and damnable scheme. I consider the matter now being formulated by these mugwumps and incessant office-seekers as more outrageous and detrimental to organized labor, especially the team driving craft, than could be conceived in the minds of the known common enemy, "the Citizens' Alliance," and "the Employers' Association." If all the bad traits of character of which they have a great and grand desire to impress, inculcate and imbue into the minds of every local and every member connected with the I. B. of T. were true beyond a peradventure of any reasonable doubt, they can not nor should they be permitted to enter into such a wanton code of procedure. There is a code of ethics that should govern all men. If as they believed, and still believe, as to your characteristics, qualification and ability as not being a fit person to be at the head of the organization, they should, if they were sincere, proceeded against you under the provisions of the laws as set forth in the constitution, and should

have done so prior to the convening of the convention. The convention convened; much latitude was extended to the delegates assembled; acrimonious and censorious debates were entered into, crimination and re-crimination were indulged in; two hundred and fifty-one delegates assembled and were permitted each to give his individual opinion. A new election was held and you were chosen general president by a majority vote. That should have at least settled all former bickerings or quarrels and the same should have been buried in oblivion to adjourn in peace and harmony and to work in solid phalanx for the peace, perpetuity and progress of the teamsters of these United States, and to use every effort at their command to augment the ranks and to see that the same were not depleted, showing that each who took part in the convention pleasantly and cheerfully showed their willingness to abide by the will of the majority. By what vested right or authority did this self-arrogated body take the right to call themselves "International Brotherhood of Teamsters' general committee?" Such infringement on the rights of the International should be speedily called to the attention of the Executive Board of the A. F. of L., the deep and damnable plot exposed and their villainous scheme estopped instantaneously. This body of reformers, at the eleventh hour, desires to impress the necessity of avoiding the wasteful expenditures of money in the attending of conventions, etc., and other grand and lofty principles which will insure success for each and every local.

When these same gentlemen occupied the offices and were themselves drawing down their fat salaries they were not then reformers; they gave no advice as the manner of saving money, they being safely ensconced in their paid official positions and were satisfied with being performers. These same Solomons who are desirous of disrupting the teamsters' organization, are, I think, biting off more than they can swallow when they advocate secession to gratify their personal ambition and gratification. History repeats itself. "The Sage of Grammercy, although elected president of these United States, was deprived of his seat by the Louisiana returning board." The American people accepted the same and obeyed the law, they didn't riot or fail to respect the law. Alva Adams was elected governor of Colorado, but the courts and the legislature, through moneyed influence, robbed him of his seat. He accepted the same calmly and meekly, and the good people of Colorado accepted the same in a spirit of true Americanism, and for and in the best interest of the whole country. Secession is a dangerous matter. The civil war of America should be a lesson.

These same gentlemen should have accepted the will of the majority, and not

went out to traduce and malign the characters of the newly elected officers of the organization, not only injuring them, but virtually stopping the growth of the organization and engendering a feeling of discontent and confidence in the joining of the organization.

Sincerely hoping that the present officers-elect, by their actions in the next year, will redound with credit to the organization and to themselves, and that the prophecies the enemies have made will be unfulfilled, thereby hurling back their trumped-up falsehoods as fabrications of the lowest type, prompted as they are from a monetary and mercenary motive, holding individualism above principle, and with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JAS. BOWLAN.

No. 595 Minna St.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 14, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, General President I. B. of T.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I have been instructed by Local No. 226, Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, to write you and inform you that we have received a circular signed by one George Innis and a few others. As Local No. 226 recognizes that such a circular and letter are the dictations of men who desire to disrupt the labor movement of this country, and who certainly must be the hirelings of the Employers' and Citizens' Alliance, the convention at all times being the parent body, locals must recognize the dictates and mandates of the international, and also such international laws passed at a convention.

Therefore, we brand George Innis as a traitor to the cause of labor by falsely and maliciously sending out circulars and letters that would tend to bring about dissension and disruption to the teamsters. The men who are with this man Innis, and who are lending their names to this literature are no better, and in the estimation of Local No. 226 are in the same class and are looked upon as job chasers, who would not hesitate to lower their manhood in selling their fellow-men to the bitter enemies of labor. We believe at all times that the majority should rule, and when they come to a convention from all over the United States, that the majority are the judges, whether the acts of a convention are just and right, and as the convention was the supreme body, we denounce that the senders of such literature should be dealt with severely by the international and force their locals to take action against these men, or else send in their charter, so that they shall separate themselves from the labor movement and the American Federation of Labor and join the ranks of the Citizens' Alliance.

Hoping that your body will take action

against these disrupters, and that locals shall not be so foolish to believe and take notice of these circulars and shall stay loyal to the principles of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, No. 226.

WM. E. LITTLE.

M. F. SHANNON, Pres.

Local Union 164,

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 18, 1905.

Mr. Editor:

Whereas, There is an effort now being made by some disgruntled member or members of our organization to start a secession movement, and, as we believe, solely in the hope of getting office, regardless of the dastardly effect the same would have upon the organized teamsters of our land; be it

Resolved, That we hereby declare ourselves squarely and firmly in accord with the action of the Philadelphia convention; be it further

Resolved, That we stand as a unit in support of our International President, C. P. Shea, and the Executive Board-elect; be it further

Resolved, That we denounce any man or set of men as traitors, disrupters and dangerous men who would dare to try to tear down even a part of that which it has taken our combined effort of years to build up, and which now promises to benefit our people from coast to coast; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy sent to our Magazine for publication.

The foregoing was unanimously adopted by Local Union No. 164 at our last regular meeting held September 17, 1905.

J. E. LONGSTREET,
Business Agent.

Local Union No. 152,

Akron, O., Sept. 12, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—As it has been a long time since we read in our journal anything from Akron, O., I will say that we are still living and growing some. I arrived home safe from the convention, feeling satisfied that what I done there was with good intention, not because I was one of the Vaseline Club, but what I had to say I said then and there; not like Mr. Innis, go home after having the floor of the convention as often as he did and then say that the President would not recognize him, but tell him to put his objections in a basket. I would have told him more than that, for he certainly could kick when others did not think as he did. He also makes a great howl about the

Vaseline Club and your headquarters at the Columbia Hotel. How could they blame you for not going to the Bingham, where they were all trying to put you out of existence. I give you credit for doing what you did in that matter. Mr. Innis speaks about the crossbones on the Vaseline sign. I took notice that Mr. Innis spent more of his time under them at the Columbia Hotel than he did at the Bingham Hotel, and what for? I will tell you why: I thought that if he could have gotten them without (that is everything that was said and done) he probably would have stayed more at the Bingham. He also speaks of plenty of money being used by the Vaseline Club. I will say that I think that there was fully as much at the Bingham as far as I could see. I can truthfully say that there was none offered to me from either place.

Mr. Innis is a good fellow, and if he would have gotten his slate to work all right there would not have been a ghost of a chance for Vaseline, or Crossbones, of which I am a member, and am not ashamed of it, for I told my local so in my report. I did not feel guilty of any crime or like taking revenge on somebody else by getting so sore as to put in print some false statements, as Mr. Innis is doing. That is the kind of an obligation to take. I think people living in glass houses should not throw stones at his neighbor's house. The old adage is, who does not trust should not be trusted; so I think. George, you had better be more wise.

Fraternally yours,

W. H. WALL,

Trustee and Delegate Local 152.

Dayton, O., Sept. 13, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Not having very much to do at present I thought I would write a few lines for our journal, and I trust you will give them the proper space in our valuable Magazine. I wish to state that everything in Dayton, O., (in the trades union movement) is on the bum, not anything doing. The teamsters have secured a slight increase for some of their members this summer, but we are the only organization in Dayton that has attempted to better their conditions in the last two years. This is the home of ten-thousand-dollar marshal and John Kirby, Jr., and nobody but those who live here know what we have had to contend with for the past three years. However, we have managed to live, and that is more than some other organizations here have done, and we feel as if we were coming out on top, although we have a disappointed office-seeker to fight in our own ranks.

I had just made my report of the convention at Philadelphia, stating that the con-

vention had endorsed the Chicago strike and Brother Shea's actions during said strike; also that they had elected Brother Shea President again, with an entire new board with two exceptions (Brother O'Neil and Brother Mullen), a board that I thought the conservative element of the organization would be perfectly satisfied with, when there came along a car load (more or less) of literature from the so-called committee of protest, every one of whom either sought some office for himself or some friend. I answered at every roll-call and was present every hour of the convention, and never heard of this committee until two weeks after the convention adjourned. Now, I think they have shown very bad judgment in the course they have taken, which, I think, is exactly in line with the policy pursued by the Employers' Association to disrupt our organization, and the leaders of this movement ought to (by their long experience as trades unionists) understand the unenviable position in which they have placed themselves before the earnest and sincere trades unionists of this country. To the sincere and conservative element it appears as though they were carrying out the plans laid down by the Employers' Association. They have refused to stand by the wishes of the majority because they met defeat. Shame on you, brothers; take a tumble before you have gone too far with this dishonest and disreputable movement, wheel in line, put your shoulder to the wheel and fight the common enemy together for another year instead of degrading yourselves and bringing your local unions in disrepute, making yourselves and followers the laughing stock of all honest trades unionists in this fair land. Any secession movement is dishonest and disreputable, and nobody that has the interest of the hard-working teamsters at heart will lend their assistance to any such movement.

Again, brothers, I implore you for the sake of your wife and children to get in line, support the officers (that the majority selected at the convention) for another year, and then if they do not do their duty send them to the barn and hitch up a new team. I have been in the teamsters' organization since No. 52 was first organized and have attended five conventions in succession and have never seen any good accomplished by the ravings of defeated office-seekers. The majority should, nay, must rule, or nothing but disruption and dishonor will follow. Back up, Brother Innis, and take your medicine like a man, and if the new officers do not do their duty come down to Chicago next August and go after them in convention, and I will be with you until the last horn blows, but I can not lend myself to your present movement, for I do not think it is the

proper thing—it is for the employer but not the employe.

Hoping the readers of our journal will give this their careful consideration and give their undivided support to the officers selected by the majority in convention, is the earnest wish of the writer, who has never sought an office and has no kick coming.

GEO. R. RICHARDSON,
Sec'y-Treas. Local No. 52.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 12, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—Yours of September 8 received concerning Innis' circular, and would say that you must not be uneasy about the locals of this city, as they stand as a unit in the action of the last convention, because they have got the true state of affairs from the delegates, who attended. As for George Innis, I know the man personally. He is a man of graft and a man who can not tell the truth, which he has proven in the city during the last A. F. of L. convention in New Orleans. He forgets to tell the rank and file that he has an office flat and draws \$100 a month, according to his own statement, and a house belonging to him which is worth \$10,000, and a fine bank account, which he fails to state in his circular.

He would sacrifice the entire labor movement to satisfy his greedy disposition. Now, Brother Shea, you need not be uneasy concerning the circular, because Pat McGill and myself will increase the locals in the city—about seven in a very short while. This is all concerning the grafter and his would-be committee as far as New Orleans is concerned.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours truly,

JAS. A. WELCH.

No. 2232 Felicity St.

Local Union No. 567,

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 11, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—Having just received from George Innis a pamphlet and letter protesting against the various actions taken by the Philadelphia convention, and most particularly against the newly elected officers, I take the privilege of answering him and his low tactics through the columns of our journal.

To his first assertion I will say that I can only give credit to our President for selecting the Columbia Hotel as his headquarters and for the sole reason that in accordance with the report of the committee appointed to investigate the union principles of the various hotels in Philadelphia. The report was that the Bingham, the headquarters of Mr. E. L. Tur-

ley and trustees and some of the vice-presidents, and also the Windsor, that both the bars and barber shops were manned by non-union men, and the report of said committee was that the only fair house and deserving of the patronage of union men was the Columbia, or the headquarters of President Shea.

To his second charge I will say that I was elected trustee and I am not a member of this so-called Vaseline Club. I attended a meeting of a club gotten up by my friend, George Innis and continued to visit his meetings until I found out that he was trying to pave the way for an official position for the same George Innis. Then, and only then, did I conclude to vote for Shea, and my reasons are these. I arrived in Chicago on August 3 and was soon informed that Mr. F. Ray wanted to see me. I found him and you can rest assured I was royally entertained and every effort known to human science was brought into play to induce me to pledge myself to vote and work against Shea. I withheld my decision until after I arrived in Philadelphia, and I will say that my opinion of the Chicago strike and Mr. Shea are that a few officers who were looking for Shea's job, and knowing that not one of them had the ability to defeat him by square means, saw the chance in the Chicago strike, saying, throw cold water on this strike, and you, Mr. Turley, claim the treasury is depleted and we will cause the downfall of Shea. And I will further say that the honest conviction of any man who is not looking for any position is the same. It was not whether the strike was right or wrong, but a political move, brought on by those who wanted his job.

In reply to his assertion as to the election and as to its legality, I will say that Mr. P. Rietz of Local 715 of Chicago, and a man from a local on strike, and without funds to stay any longer, made the motion to hold the election on Saturday morning, and it was amended by one of Innis' followers, A. J. Reed of Chicago, that the election be held on Saturday morning and on the roll-call on the question 229 voted to hold the election on Saturday and 19 against. If that is not evidence enough that the majority wanted the election held on Saturday I would like to know what is; and I want to say that a majority of the votes of any body should be the law at all times.

In reply to the third charge I will say that I held the chair during the election of president, and that no special privileges of the floor was given anyone. I will also say that if after the election many whose finances would not allow them to stay any longer returned to their various homes it was no fault of anyone but their locals, who did not furnish sufficient means to their delegates. All laws and amendments

to our constitution were as carefully passed on as though all were there. In reply to his assertions claiming that old members of the convention were omitted from the list of the various committees, I believe that the President in his travels over the country is in a better position to judge them than one who is only sore because he was not one of some committee.

In reply to the charge of falling off in membership I believe the trouble lies in the secretaries of the various unions. Many use the rubber stamp instead of buying due stamps, and I believe our traveling auditor will remedy this trouble in the coming year. In reply to the charges of graft against Shea in Chicago I will say that any man who will judge any laboring officer by what the press or bench will say of him is most certainly very narrow-minded. And I will further say that I defy Innis, or any other man, to prove the assertion he makes claiming that the Vaseline Club members answered to fake names on roll-call. Let him answer me by pointing out one name or one instance; and I will further say that the minutes of the convention were accurately kept, but it is very easy for Innis or his kind to claim different. I don't believe that any delegate to our convention is ashamed of how he voted, but I do believe that George Innis should be ashamed of the low, mean, degraded position he has taken trying to play into the hands of Levy Meyer and his crowd. All money donated at our convention was unanimous, not one dissenting vote.

To charge 7 I claim that our rules of order plainly state that the roll must be called for before the question is put, which was not done in any of the instances of which he claims, and that the election of Shea endorsed the Chicago strike, and that after Shea had stated his position in the Chicago strike, and after telling the convention he would do the same thing over if the same conditions confronted him and called upon his opponent for president, Dan Tuhman, who acknowledged that all Shea had said was true, was sufficient to convince any man of impartial mind. Shea was right and it was a political move that tried to down him, and to my friend, Geore Innis I will say without fear of contradiction that his purpose now and in times past was always the same. If he can not rule he always tries to ruin. If our election was unconstitutional it appears strange he was more than willing to accept the nomination for first vice-president, and if he would have been elected we would hear no complaint now. It is only the work of a sorehead who wants a position so bad that he is now trying to cause a secession movement and thereby bring to him his coveted position of presi-

dent (I mean president of the locals he expected to withdraw). To the balance of his charges, they are so unfounded I will not take up any more space of our valuable journal, but will ask all to think twice before you leap and be sure not to leap into the arms of the Employers' Association or their tools. I beg to remain,

DANIEL KELLY,
Secretary No. 567.

Local Union No. 62,
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1905.

Brother C. P. Shea:

The matter regarding the referendum that is being distributed among the locals has been acted on and action was taken to throw them in the waste basket, and that was too good for them. We want nothing to do with the committee on that matter, as we do not want to cause any dissension in the organization, as the delegates to the convention had done their duty, and it caused hard feelings by the members that were ousted is the way we take it, and that is about the way it is. The envelope for Innis' return mail did not have the printer's label and have called the committee's attention to it. Now, I want to speak about some of the members who were standing at the Lehigh railroad station and delegates from the convention climbed into C. W. Miller's busses for transfer and our members stood there with their rigs and international buttons on their coat lapel. The delegates never greeted them, nor did they pay attention to the button. C. W. Miller's agent came around and gave our men the laugh, which makes them feel pretty sore. They want me to make this statement and see what you have to say. Hoping to hear from you, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN BEENAU,
Sec.-Treas. No. 62, I. B. of T.
641 Spring St.

Local Union No. 191.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 13, 1905.

To the Teamsters' Joint Council of Boston and Vicinity:

Believing that the pamphlets and circulars that are being distributed in and around the different cities and states are tending towards secession, and,

Whereas, The same has proven in our country that the same emanates from the minds of those who have not the best wishes of the organization at heart; and,

Whereas, A self-appointed sub-committee, headed by George Innis of Detroit, has taken it upon themselves to send out circular letters to the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in

an endeavor to create dissension and dissatisfaction among the rank and file; and,

Whereas, The charges made in this communication were not brought up in the proper place, viz., the convention, where they could have been aired and threshed out to the satisfaction of our members; and,

Whereas, We believe such acts are cowardly and for the purpose of disreputing the organization; be it

Resolved, That the Boston Joint Council go on record as condemning the action of this so-called sub-committee and repudiate the action and place ourselves on record as being in favor of a united labor movement under the banner of the United Brotherhood of Teamsters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and this joint council pledges the support of all its affiliated local unions to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and agree to abide by the action taken by the convention at Philadelphia.

PETER H. M'NEALY,
President Joint Council.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I would like to take up a little of the space in our journal to let our brothers in the various parts of the country know the calibre of the man who is sending circulars all over the country, trying to disrupt our organization.

One George Innis, who has lived off the teamsters of the country for seven years or more, and now that he has been defeated for office and no salary coming to him to add to the \$110 a month he collects for rents for the property he owns in Detroit, Mich., which would be quite a sum.

This same man was an organizer for the I. B. of T. and drew his salary, and the only returns he made for sixteen months was organizing ten (10) locals, comprising 300 men, or less.

This same man was secretary of T. D. I. U. for a number of years, and the only progress he made was to nearly disrupt the organization in the East by telling union men to take union men's places when out on strike. This same man was giving charters to team owners because he believed in that sort of organization. Let us see—the president of the T. D. I. U. at that time, one Jasper Clark, when defeated for office, just like Innis, could not stand defeat and went out and formed a team owners' organization.

Let us see what George Innis is doing now. Since there is no more salary for him in the teamsters' movement the Michigan Union Advocate comes out with a statement that arrangements have been made with that paper to publish a special page in the interest of the I. B. of T., and this page will be edited by a practical

union teamster; one who has had twelve years' experience as an officer of a local Teamsters' Union and five years' experience as an international officer.

Well, now, Brother Innis, as you are on the staff of a union newspaper it would behoove you at this time to join the News Writers' Union. No, no, Brother Innis, the teamsters of the country have followed your likes too long. We have woke up and found out where we are at. Ha, ha, Brother Innis, too bad some delegate at the convention did not make a motion to pension you for the seventeen years' experience you have given the teamsters.

Hoping, Brother Innis, you will come out of your trance, as the teamsters of the country are not asleep and are wide awake to the movements of people of your ilk.

T. J. MINNIHAN.

Local Union No. 42,

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 11, 1905.

To the Editor of the Magazine of the I. B. of T.:

Dear Sir—Will you kindly publish the following letter to the brothers of affiliated locals:

Having been handed a letter purportedly from a committee of twenty-four delegates to the last convention, I deem it my duty to my fellow-members to tell them the facts from the standpoint of a member who went to the convention without fear or favor of any man, from the highest official to the man who earns his bread driving a team. I do this not to shield any one, but I have been attacked as one of the committee on officers' reports. They say the old and tried members were turned down for men who were attending their first convention. I believe that means me. If it does, I want Mr. Innis and the men of the committee of twenty-four to understand that if the officers were flayed as he says in his letter it would have been a good thing if there had been green men appointed on these committees before, and I want to call the attention of the members of the I. B. of T. not to fail to read the report of the committee on officers' reports in the minutes of the convention and you will find there was no whitewash brush in the committee room.

I want to say that no man in Philadelphia could say until Thursday or Friday, the 11th or 12th of August, who I would vote for. That is more than some of the committee of twenty-four could say about their vote. They talk about joining the Vaseline Club; it was my choice after hearing both sides of the Chicago strike and found that the men who were supporting President Shea were the men who were out on the streets fighting for union principles and their children and wives in want, while the men who are now talk-

ing secession, some of them living in luxury at the Morrison House at the expense of the poor devils who were on the street fighting for principle. I want to say to the credit of President Shea when asked not to bring up the Chicago strike, he insisted on having it brought up, and I want to say that if he had not done so he would not now be the President. He showed me a lot of things, and there were others whom he convinced he did right in standing by the men. Does this look as if he was afraid of an investigation? I want to say right here that at this point I became a Shea man and am proud of it. In regard to another statement of the committee of twenty-four about gag rule, I will call attention to the minutes of the convention to find any delegate's name appear as often as does Mr. Innis'. We would have been through a day sooner but for his long speeches.

I wish to say that Mr. Innis is not such a great worker for the organization. Does he remember the small wager he lost to a certain man at Philadelphia, namely, he organized, I think, some nine locals and he bet they had 300 members, and lost? He does not say how much money he drew from our treasury to do this. Tell us some facts, Mr. Innis. You say there were only 121 locals represented at the convention. How could these nine locals send delegates when they average less than thirty members each.

Now, Mr. Innis and your committee, I want to brand as false the statement that I took any obligation to the Vaseline Club, or any other club, to subordinate my obligation to the I. B. of T. If voting with the rank and file of the organization against a lot of men who have had their hands in our treasury for a long time is insubordination, I plead guilty, and now in closing I want to say that what I have told in this letter are actual facts, told by one who did not go to the convention seeking office, but to do everything possible to give the locals affiliated with the I. B. of T. good, clean government, and would also say that among the committee of twenty-four there are more than one disappointed office-seeker; that is the cause of all this rot. I would like to tell Mr. Innis that his best move would be to get another team owners' organization the same as the T. D. M. I would advise all locals to support the new officers to the full extent, and when the time comes we know what to do with a lot of disturbers. The communication sent to my local will be taken care of and the secretary of the committee of twenty-four will be notified of the action, which, I think, will jar his nerves.

Yours truly, MARTIN H. BROWN.

President of Local 42, I. B. of T.
14 Alley St., Lynn, Mass.

Local Union No. 242,

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a meeting of Local 242, held this day the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our attention was called to a circular issued by a self-appointed committee of twenty-four condemning you and your delegates who took part in the convention at Philadelphia, and

Whereas, our representative in making a report to our local explained the whole situation, and

Whereas, The same was accepted and he commended for his part in same, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 242 condemn said committee of twenty-four; and, be it further

Resolved, That Local 242 unanimously indorse President Shea and all his acts, contrary to reports circulated against him, and pledge our united support to him.

Very respectfully yours,

Local 242, I. B. of T.

ROBERT C. BEARD, President.



WORDS FROM WISE FOLK.

George Eliot: Self-sacrifice is well enough, but don't give yourself to be melted over for the tallow trade.

Wendell Phillips: What is defeat? Nothing but education; nothing but the first step to something better.

William Morris: That thing which I understand by real art, is the expression by man of his pleasure in labor.

Kate Gannett Wells: We are never too poor, too ugly, too dull, too sick, too friendless, to be useful to some one.

"It is a trite saying that the rolling stone gathers no moss. It is equally true that the one which is always stationary gathers little else."

Abraham Lincoln: Let us have faith that the right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.

"I never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden."

Oliver Wendell Holmes: Men are tattooed with their special beliefs like so many South Sea islanders, but a real human heart, with divine love in it, beats with the same glow under all the patterns of all earth.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

The Chicago daily press reports the appearance in that city of one C. L. Bartlett, a Detroit lawyer. According to these reports he said, on being interviewed, that he represented the Executive Board of the International organization, and came to Chicago for the purpose of securing facts upon which to file a bill for a receiver for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. If this is true it may mean the disorganization of our International.

Who has sufficient interest to pay a lawyer for the purpose of breaking up our organization? What can be the reason for such action? It is true that Detroit is the residence of George Innis. It is true that at the Philadelphia convention George Innis lost a position with the International that paid him \$100 a month and his expenses. It is true that since that convention he has been advocating the secession of locals from the main organization. Why? Is it because the best interest of the International organization demand that it be dismembered? Would it benefit Mr. Innis personally, or, as a teamster, if our International body were wrecked, or would the Employers' Association be the principal gainer by such a state of affairs?

That it would not benefit the International organization to be disrupted is too plain for argument; that it may satisfy the spite of Mr. Innis to have the International organization broken up may or may not be true, but that it will help the Employers' Association there can be no doubt. If any unselfish trade unionist believes that a receiver appointed and controlled by a court friendly to the interest of the employers will help the progress of trade unionism, or the growth of our organization, we have been unable to find him. Is it not a scheme to place in control of our organization those that the organization has discredited, or worse, is it not a scheme to turn over our

organization to the Employers' Association? Are you satisfied to do in this indirect way what you would not do directly?

Trade organizations recognize but one class of friends. It is those who help build up trade organization. Those who help break them are its enemies, and whether those members act through personal spite or as the tool of the wealthy, they are guilty of the greatest wrong to their organization. They are traitors and should be mistrusted, cast aside, and given no consideration.

For the last two or three weeks, circulars containing many pages of printed matter and letters with reference to it have been sent broadcast to the local officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, charging President Shea and the officers elected at the last convention with dishonest conduct, improper motives and bad character. Who sent these? It shows that George Innis, Frank Ray and S. D. Perkins are the committee making these charges. Who are these men? They are the candidates which the Philadelphia convention defeated in their race for office. Why have they issued this bundle of falsehood and slander? Was it for the purpose of satisfying their personal spite? It is hard to believe this, because ordinary men can not go to the extreme of spending many hundreds of dollars for printing such a pamphlet and hiring a lawyer and paying his traveling expenses. It is not probable that an ordinary teamster or officer of a teamsters' organization would have enough money to spend in that way. Was this pamphlet of lies sent out for the purpose of helping build up our organization or for breaking it? We can not believe that it was for the good of the organization, because strength comes from organization, not disorganization; but it can not be doubted that the different Employers' Associations of the country find it easy work to attack trade unions, especially at a time when

there is internal dissension. Then let it be asked, does the fact that the Employers' Association of the country profit by breaking up our International body account for the many hundreds of dollars spent for printing and mailing purposes, lawyer's fees and traveling expenses.

All of the charges that are made in this pamphlet were made before the convention. The majority of the convention did not believe those charges and we do not believe that men who show themselves to be such poor losers can gain confidence or do good in this way.



One of the statements made by the sub-committee, who are acting for the Employers' Association and striving to disrupt our organization, is that we placed new men on our committees and ignored the old workers. We do not know whom they mean by the new men. Of course, there were new men upon the committees, that is, new men as far as attending conventions is concerned, but the majority of the members of committees who worked during the convention were men who have attended conventions of the teamsters' organization ever since we have had an organization. Such men as Steve Sumner, W. J. Gibbons, John Geary, John Longstreet, Jas. Welch, and, in fact, a great many others are men who have been attending the conventions every year. We do not know what this committee means by making the statement that all the old workers were ignored. We know that most of the men who served on the committees are men who have served in years past, but it is not reasonable to believe that because a man served on a committee for one or two years that it is necessary for him to be appointed every year, and we do not believe that because we are a few years longer in the teamsters' movement than others that we know it all and that the other men must bend to our will. It is just such an argument as this which makes the sub-committee and its secretary act in the manner in which they are now acting. They feel that they know more than all the rest of us combined and that all others should be ignored for their particular benefit.

There are young men growing up around us every day who have been successful in

going out and building up their organization and have shown their ability to take care of them after they are organized. We need young men in our organization and want the young blood to come forward in our conventions and give them a chance to work upon our committees and let us hear their views. We think if you will refer to the minutes of the convention you will see that the committees were picked with a view of securing men from all sections of the country, and in this way allowing them to make laws which would be satisfactory to every city and town where we have local unions. You will find that they were men who were there representing large organizations, men who have shown their ability to care for the interests of their local unions; men who were recognized as leaders in the general labor movement in the several localities where they came from, and we feel that no better selection could have been made. It is not reasonable to ask that we ignore such men when coming to our convention and keep men on who may become stale in the same position year after year.



In the circular which Innis is sending out he requests that we visit the office at 97 Fort street. Oh, no, we have no ambition to visit places of that kind, nor have we the time. The activity of the employers are keeping us busy at the present time, aided by their sub-committee. If we have any time to spend visiting officers we think it would be well to spend it visiting offices in the interest of trade unionism and not those whose rent and expenses are being paid by the Employers' Association for the purpose of disrupting and tearing down the institution which has made it possible for us to have better living conditions. We have before had invitations to visit employers' offices, but we have always treated them with the same contempt which we are now treating the sub-committee office in Fort street.

If the members who are receiving Innis' papers will take notice they will find that every one who is writing a letter to him condemning the new Executive Board, you will find that they are ex-officers or men who aspired for an office in the convention, but who were defeated. We just noticed in the paper some letters written by some of the

vice-presidents who were defeated. It gives them a good opportunity to show their soreness.

After all the smoke we find that there was not very much fire in George's camp, as he is now resorting to the law and is threatening an injunction against us. We have had experience with injunctions before, because every time we have had a contention with an employer he has always sought the use of the courts and secured an injunction. If you will look up the records I think you will find that there are, perhaps, fifteen or eighteen injunctions against us on the Chicago strike, obtained for the purpose of stopping the strike, or ruining the usefulness of the only weapon the working men have, viz., the strike. Levy Mayer would be the best judge as to whether or not they accomplished what they intended to accomplish. It might be that if the lawyer whom George Innis has employed to secure an injunction against the International Union would consult Levy Mayer he may be able to give him a few pointers as to what an injunction will do for him if brought against the president of the teamsters' organization.



Local No. 2 of Detroit, Mich., a little over a year ago had in the neighborhood of 150 or 200 members and was a thriving local union. They now have a membership of about twenty-five men. Geo. Innis is president, and we do not wonder over the loss in membership. Instead of considering and attending to matters in connection with and for the benefit of the rank and file of the local union he is continuously talking dissension and disruption. While men will listen to talk of this kind for a meeting or two they will soon grow tired of it and realize that the man who will talk this way is simply doing so for his own advantage and does not look out for the interest of the local. The best proof of this is our records of Local No. 2, who have dwindled down from such a large number to twenty-five men, and the president of that local wants to dictate to the rest of the country as to how they shall conduct their business. Would it not be a good idea to demonstrate his ability to run his own local union before trying anything else. Detroit has a population of 285,704

and there must be among this number at least three thousand truck drivers, and out of this number Geo. Innis, by his able generalship, has organized twenty-five men. Not being satisfied with trying to disrupt the local of which he is a member, he is now trying to destroy the local unions built up by other men.

We do not think that he will succeed. The portion of our members who know the man will pay no attention to his ravings. Let him organize the truck drivers in Detroit by the aid of his ravings and he may be listened to at some future convention of the teamsters.



Innis contends that we stayed at a different hotel from other members of our organization while at the recent convention. That is true, and, from the findings which were reported and adopted by the convention after the committee appointed to investigate made their report, it was the only thoroughly union hotel in the city. When we go to Philadelphia or any other city we shall endeavor to patronize union hotels and not those employing or rather connected with scab barber shops, etc.

If that is a crime then we are willing to be condemned for the crime.



We ask our local unions to see to it that when they have printing to do that it is done in the shops which have signed the agreement of the International Typographical Union giving the members an eight-hour day.

Our members could aid the printers very materially by insisting that the label appear upon all printing of parties whom they patronize. We would advise that our local unions be very careful to patronize only the shops which have agreed to the eight-hour day for the printer.



The secretary of the so-called sub-committee is sending out a circular to our local unions and enclosed an addressed envelope for return answer. In accordance with the policy of the organization which they are representing, viz., the Employers' Association, they have neglected to have the label printed upon the same. The printers are out on strike in Detroit, and we presume

the money which is being supplied by the Employers' Association was spent with members of the Typothetae who are fighting the organized workers in their efforts to secure the eight-hour day.

When writing union men it would at least be in accordance with good policy to have the label upon the printing.

Secretaries, kindly take notice of the envelope which the sub-committee is sending out for the return of your ballot, and especially at a time when the printers are striking for an eight-hour day.



Local Union No. 254, Cotton Teamsters of New Orleans, after a hard struggle, have been successful in their contention with the employers, and won that for which they struck, viz., \$3.00 per day for ten hours' work and the right to take their dinner hour at 12 o'clock. Local No. 254 is one of the best locals we have in the International organization, and it pleased the general office to know that they came out successful.



UNIONS AND "GRAFT."

Ever since the Chicago teamsters' strike started the press has teemed with stories of wholesale "graft" and "grafters." The June grand jury struggled with the question for a whole month and failed to indict a single man for "grafting." No labor men were on the grand jury which it is said was composed of business men and capitalists who it is claimed were not any too friendly to the unions. Several labor men were indicted but in each instance it was for conspiracy. Every honest union man in Chicago, be he officer or member of the "rank and file" is desirous and anxious to have any officer or member who has been guilty of taking a bribe or soliciting one, exposed and punished. As a matter of fact there is very little if any "grafting" going on in the Chicago labor movement. True there are bad men in all walks of life; occasionally in the labor movement, but he is quickly found out and relegated to oblivion. The crook sometimes gets to the front but he does not last long. No one denies that he does occasionally creep into all movements, but we assert that his stay among us is very short-lived and he does very little damage any way. He is

merely an incident associated with our great movement and is no more an integral part of it than is the minister who sometimes forgets and is caught at it. If a minister does wrong it does not prove that Christianity is rotten or that all ministers are crooks and the press pays no attention to the mere incident of an occasional crook wearing the cloth and disgracing it. But when a labor man goes wrong or it is even hinted that he is a crook, a world-wide howl goes up and the whole labor movement is held up to the scorn and condemnation of all the petty-fogging reformers and hypocrites the world over. There will be no need of grand juries or courts to punish the alleged grafters in the labor movement if those who know or profess to know of any such will simply expose them to the unions. Do that and the unions will do the rest. We, however, want facts and not hysterical hearsay.—Editorial, Cigarmakers' Journal.



TRADE UNIONISTS TAKE NOTICE.

San Francisco, Sept. 14, 1905.

To Organized Labor and Friends. Greeting:

As Bekins Van and Storage Company is employing non-union help, and has refused to consider our offers of settlement, we appeal to you, as brothers and union men, to give us your moral support by refusing to employ the Bekins Van and Storage Company and its non-union employes, and see that your friends are advised of the existing conditions.

The court has decided in our favor the injunction which the Bekins Van and Storage Company had issued against our organization—and we ask you and your friends to help us to win our fight for unionism, honor and fairness—it concerns you and all men and women who work for their daily bread.

The action of our local has been endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council and the Local Joint Executive Council of Teamsters. Fraternally yours,

FURNITURE AND PIANO DRIVERS
AND HELPERS' UNION, LOCAL NO.
544,

WM. M'CORD, President.
C. A. FLEMING, Rec. Sec'y.



MISCELLANEOUS



LABOR'S PROGRESS.

(A Labor Day Meditation by Charles Stelzle.)

It would be folly to insist that the social system of the day is ideal. But any man who reads history knows that the condition of the working man today is infinitely better than it was a century ago.

Whatever other causes have been at work to bring about this change, much of it must be attributed to trades unionism.

There has been steady progress like the irresistible sweep of a mighty river. Eddies have been formed which seem to mark the backward course of the stream. The pessimist has seen the eddy and points to it as an indication that there has been only a backward movement, indifferent to the fact that the flood just beyond reveals true progress.

He has forgotten that only a few centuries ago half the world lived in slavery, and human life was counted so cheap that men and women were killed for sport. Speak to him of the progress made by working people, and he will fling into your face the bitter argument of the anarchist, unmindful of the day when labor was considered degrading and dishonorable—when the philosophers declared that a purchased laborer is better than a hired one; when the working men lived in a small, dingy, foul-smelling room; when he slept in cellars and over open drains; when men worked sixteen hours a day the year round, without being paid for the "over time."

He has forgotten the time when manufacturers were actually paid to rid a parish of pauper children, who then became white slaves; when conditions were so degrading that in many cases full-grown men remained at home caring for the babies or mending stockings, while the women were engaged at the wearing work of the mill; when it was a crime to increase the working man's wages above a certain amount; when the working man could be put into jail for

owing a storekeeper ten cents; when the mechanic received fifty cents for a day's work, at a time when fifty cents would purchase no more than it will today.

The condition of the skilled American working man today is superior to that of the royalty of three centuries ago. He has a better home, more conveniences, more books, more of the things that make life worth the living.

The increase in wages, the shortening of his hours of work, the multiplication of his comforts, his new educational advantages, his superior position as a citizen and as a man—all these have made the average working man a progressive, right-thinking human being.

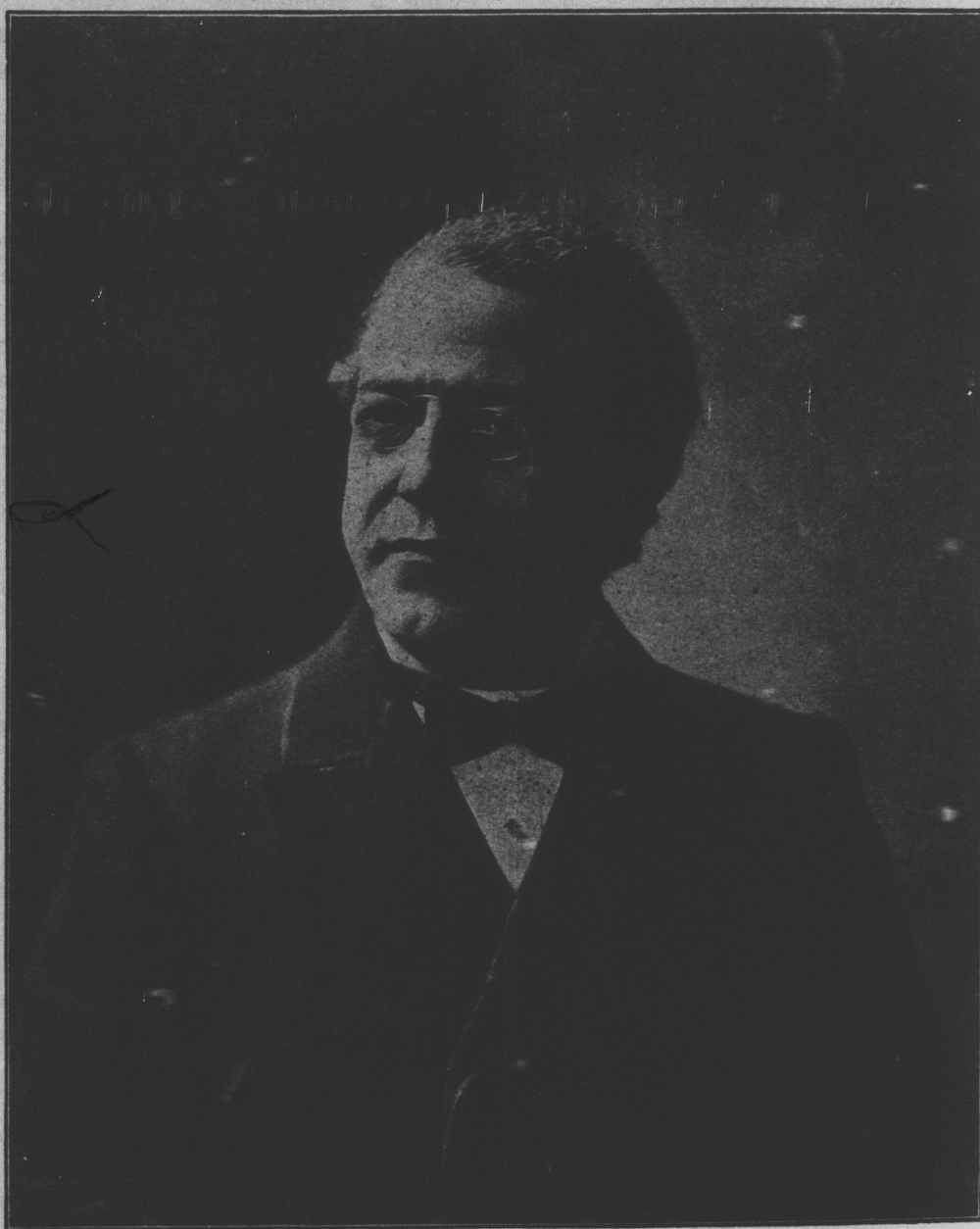
As already noted, conditions are not ideal. There is much that needs to be adjusted. Because of this, among the so-called "masses," there is a feeling of unrest which many fear. It is supposed this feeling indicates that there may be an uprising destructive of law and order, but no one need fear a sane agitation carried on by honest, intelligent men. It is a sign of life and growth, and an indication of better things to come. The good sense of the American people will see that it comes out all right. But Rome was not built in a day.

The bitterness in human society will not be healed by an arbitrary division of men into classes. Any class movement in this country, be it a working men's movement or an employers' movement, is sure to fail.

The rich are frequently accused of fostering a class spirit. However that may be, this unfortunate spirit is not confined to the prosperous. The same spirit sometimes exists among working men. The journeyman frequently treats his helper with the greatest contempt. The mechanics in some trades consider themselves superior to those engaged in some others. Because some working men are privileged to wear white linen shirts while at their work, they despise the laborer whose toil compels him to wear one

made of wool or cotton. This spirit of caste has also gone over to their wives. In a little Minnesota railroad town the wives of the engineers, the firemen and the brakemen are formed into exclusive women's clubs. It is absolutely impossible for the fireman's wife to join the club composed of the engi-

been injected into the labor question, which must be fought out only on its merits and on principle. But the average agitator, whether he represents employer or employe, with his pessimism, his cruel satire, his appeal to class prejudice, can only retard the growth of the spirit of brotherhood which



SAMUEL GOMPERS

President of the American Federation of Labor

neers' wives, and as for the brakeman's wife—she simply "isn't in it."

If ever the labor question is to be settled, men must have the spirit of brotherhood taught by Jesus Christ himself. There are broad-minded men who have this larger vision—men who deprecate the bitterness and the stinging personalities which have

must prevail before the golden age can be ushered in.

* * *

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Before another issue of our Magazine comes out the convention of the American Federation of Labor will have been held in Pittsburg, Pa. The American Federa-

tion of Labor is the parent body of the organized workers of the country today, and it is owing to the untiring efforts of Samuel Gompers that the American Federation of Labor has made the success which it has attained. President Gompers is, indeed a friend and adviser of the working people; a natural born leader; he has the ability to grasp intelligently the many complicated situations which arise from time to time, and in his capacity as president of this vast army of working men he is often called upon to settle the most intricate questions and render advice and assistance in some of the most trying positions.

That he will continue as the leader of the American working people there is no doubt. He has proven after over twenty years' service that he is a man well qualified for the position which he has so long and so successfully filled, and year after year the delegates who assemble in the convention of the American Federation of Labor show their appreciation of his work by unanimously re-electing him as president. May he long fill the position which he now holds to the credit of the workers of the country.



WHY LABOR ORGANIZED—ITS OBJECTS AND AIMS.

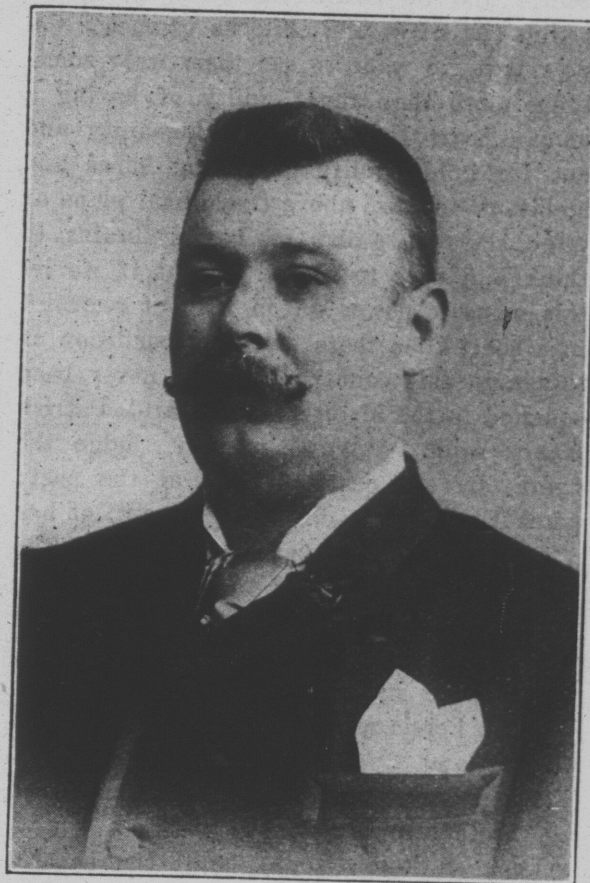
(By F. N. Ford.)

It has been said by those who do not know or understand the objects and aims of organized labor, that our organization is a body that seeks to create trouble and discord; that we disturb business interests by strikes and boycotts and some have said that labor organizations ought not to be allowed to exist under the stars and stripes. I therefore take upon myself this opportunity of making known the true objects and aims of labor unions, and why we have organized.

Through the long drawn-out vistas of time, the working people of this and other nations have lived their lives of misery, wretchedness and want. They have been fighting their battles for bread on unnumbered battlefields in every country on the face of the earth. Sometimes they were victorious, and sometimes they were defeated. Century after century has passed

and this war between capital and labor has gone on without a lull, and is going on today.

Capital, being more enlightened through education, first conceived the idea that by combining together they would be in a position to exact from labor more of labor's product. Labor, seeing the move that capital had taken, followed in its footsteps and organized itself into labor unions to resist the encroachments of capital. Thus began



THOS. DOHERTY

President Local Union No. 17 Carriage and Cab Drivers of Chicago, Ill.

the fight between organized capital and organized labor.

Each organization has grown with a wonderful rapidity, until we find before us today great and powerful trusts and combinations of capital, and the great, powerful labor organizations each striving for what they consider their right; capital saying to labor: work for us at our terms so that you will produce more wealth, so we can hire more men to produce more wealth with; labor answering back saying: your wealth represents the product of our toil which you have taken from us. We have labored from

day to day with unceasing toil, yet we are in need of some of the necessities of life and its luxuries. The government statistics tell us that you have been taking about four-fifths of all the product of our toil and we don't propose to work on under these conditions any longer. So we quit.

This is the crime we commit. This is the charge that they lay at our door. And we plead guilty—guilty of being American citizens, with a hope and a desire to be human beings and be treated as such; guilty of loving our wives and children to such a degree that we want to see them wear something more than rags; guilty of having a human heart that beats for humanity and not for gold; guilty of having hopes and ambitions to raise above the animal plane of wage slavery; guilty of having brains to think and eyes to see with, that if we let this monster power go on without restraint in a short time there will be a condition of things in this country that has never been equalled in the history of the world. Patrick Henry said: "We can only judge the future by the past." Look at the past; when Egypt went down, 3 per cent. of her population owned 97 per cent. of the wealth; the people were starved to death.

When Babylon went down, 2 per cent. of the population owned all the wealth; the people were starved to death.

When Persia went down, 1 per cent. owned all the land.

When Rome went down, 1,800 men owned all the then known world.

Look at Russia today, and then look at our own country.

For the past twenty years the United States has rapidly followed in the footsteps of these old nations. As we grow older the nation's wealth is falling into fewer and fewer hands. Isn't this serious situation worthy of the consideration of every American citizen?

Organized labor came into existence to protect itself from organized capital, and its objects and aims are to establish a higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among laboring classes, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for work, to furnish aid in case of sickness, death or permanent disa-

bility, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members.

Dare any man stand before the American people and say that an organization with these high objects and aims should be destroyed? Our members are all human beings, and as human beings sometimes make mistakes and do things that are not right in the eyes of the law and of God, but when compared with the mistakes of capital, they sink into insignificance.

And to the business men everywhere who are opposing organized labor we will say that you are blind to your own interests and the interests of your city or community, for as a rule the laboring people spend their wages in the place where they earn it. If he only gets a dollar a day, a dollar a day is all he can spend, but if he gets three dollars a day, he has three dollars a day to spend and he spends it with you.

Nothing hurts the reputation of a town or city so much as the reputation of being a "cheap" town. Give it out that your city is a cheap city and you have given it the worst black eye you could possibly give it. Wherever labor is cheap, the place is sure to be dead. There is no better criterion of the business and enterprise of a place than the prices the working people get for their labor. Therefore we ask you and all men and women everywhere to join hands with us in doing good to all, and bettering the conditions of all laboring men and women everywhere. Not gold, but souls, should be first in an age that bows its head at the Sacred Word. Yet our laws are blind to a starving wage while guarding the owner's sweat-wrung hoard.

It is not our fault, say the rich ones. No, 'tis the fault of a system old and strong, but men are the judges of systems, so the cure will come if we own the wrong.

* * *

The supreme court of Kansas has told the people of Kansas that they can not build their own oil refinery. It must be so, for the attorneys of the Standard Oil Company told the supreme court that the refinery law was unconstitutional.

* * *

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.

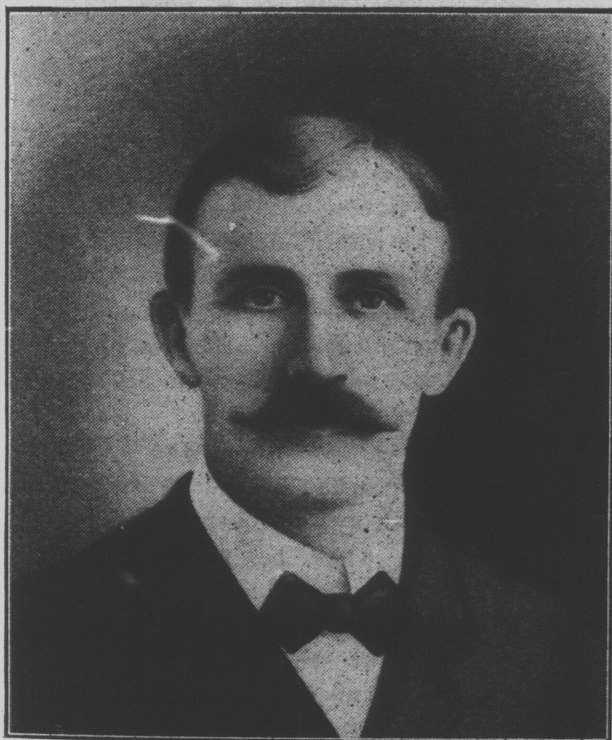
Correspondence

Chicago, Ill.

September 21, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am pleased to report at this time that Local 710 is in the very best shape, with 600 members in good standing and every one of them



GEO. GOLDEN

Fourth Vice-President I. B. of T.

working. The summer is about over and the busy season has begun for the Packing House Teamsters' Local 710, the local that paid out \$5,600 to the striking locals, and not a member saying a word about it, only that if they need any more money they can have it. Local 710 has paid out more money according to its membership than any local in the city of Chicago, or anywhere else, and the members are not kicking, and why should George Innis, the big

sorehead, kick—just because he was not elected first vice-president at the last convention. If the majority of the delegates had wanted George Innis first vice-president they would have voted for him and he would have been elected and everything would have been all right. But as it is, it is all wrong because he did not get a job that would pay him \$150 per month and expenses and not anything to show for it at the end of the year. After the Niagara Falls convention he was made central district organizer and he never even made a report at the Cincinnati convention. There was nothing said by him or anyone else at that time about the amount of money that was spent, because he himself was one of the spenders and it was all right, and after the Cincinnati convention he was appointed or sent on the road to organize local unions of teamsters, but not one of the delegates ever heard him make a report of what he did the whole year for his salary, but he was there with the big mitt every pay-day the year around, but he has shown me nothing for two long years and he looks like a big bag of wind to me—when you stick a pin into it the wind all comes out and the bag falls to pieces, and that is what he reminds me of.

Since when have the teamsters taken editors of papers into their organization (for George Innis is the editor of the Michigan Bladder)? Now, I want to say right here that it is about time to cut that kind of business out. It should be a bona fide teamster to go to the conventions and make the laws and conditions for the teamsters to work under, and not a politician and an editor. They tell me that he has not driven a team in the last seven years (outside of one of his six teams that

he owns), and he is still president of Local No. 2 of Detroit, and not a salaried officer of the local union, either. It must be a fine local union to let a sorehead like him hold office and be an editor. It is teamsters we want, and nothing else, to hold office in our Local 710 (like a local in Philadelphia which had a hod-carrier as president of a local union of teamsters).

I say it is not right, Mr. Editor, in regard to the referendum—rather, George Innis, Frank Lays and V. J. Sheridan's referendum. I want to say that any man that would sign his name to a petition of that kind after a convention had adjourned and after taking part in the whole proceedings of the convention and not making a protest at the time, is not fit to represent the local union he belongs to or represents it wholly without any authority, does not bear the seal of any organization, local or international, and therefore it is not regular or proper, and it should find the back door. That is what I gave it and that is where it belongs. Why, here is George Innis belching for the referendum and only a few years ago he made the statement that the teamster was too ignorant to vote and he did not want it. He uses the dope where it fits best, just so it benefits sorehead George Innis. George was on the fence at the time of the Philadelphia convention for four days and did not know which way to fall. He first hung around one side and then the other to see where he was at, but they were so evenly divided he could not decide and he could hold on no longer, and he fell, but on the wrong side. And now you ought to hear him kick and belch like a mule—he hates to let loose. He says he is out for the teamster. It is a lie—he is out for George Innis and no one else. Any fool knows that. When a man will draw \$150 per month and expenses for one year and \$100 per month and expenses for the second year and not one thing to show for it is enough for me. It is to the woods with George Innis while I am on the Executive Board as far as I am concerned. Why, his own town has not one local union worth speaking of. It is unorganized and I know it. I was there but one hour one day passing there, and that was

enough for me. I went on the street and looked for the button, but you could not find one—not even if you had a search warrant. If he is out for the good of the teamsters let him start right at home and organize his own towns, and then get out and squeal, and not until then.

With best wishes for all of the teamsters throughout the country, I will ask to remain,
Yours fraternally,

GEO. GOLDEN.

Philadelphia, Pa.

September 11, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I want to deny the statements made by the self-appointed committee about the Philadelphia convention, and let the members of the rank and file know what kind of a man George Innis, the man who wants to be the leader of our organization, is. We in Philadelphia know what he did for the teamsters. When we had 3,000 members in our local he never gave us one word of advice as to how to do business, but every Tom, Dick and Harry who wanted a local in his stable could have a charter. Our friend George was out for the few dollars he could get for a charter outfit, and that is how he had his one thousand and one locals in the T. D. I. U.

He asks us to read about the Vaseline Club. Ask him what he did at the meeting of the team owners' pets in the Continental Hotel when he made the four flush statements that he had thirty-two votes and Jack Sheridan had fifty-four in their meeting at the hotel, Ninth and Chestnut, where no teamsters could eat a meal. How nice it was to have finks wait on you while you pulled the wires to defeat men who stood for unionism. It is nice when you can't get a job from the union to go to the employers. They say if you will give Innis a job he will shut up like he did at the Niagara Falls convention. Innis was a member of the Vaseline Club in Cincinnati, but he is always on the wrong side. What do you think of a man like Innis, who would try to ruin the good name of Mrs. East, the stenographer. She takes the proceedings of the conventions for all the international unions

of the country, and he is the first man who has ever said a word against her. What do you think of a man who has worked for the international for two years who now comes out and tries to make us believe we have been robbed. Do not pay any attention to his hot air. I thought we would not hear anything more of him until the next convention, for when he left Philadelphia he could not speak. He had run out of his objections, but it seems that he has now been elected secretary of the Team Owners' Association, with an office on Fort street, in Detroit. Maybe he would like a little vaseline to grease the team owners with. Give his hot air to the goats in the barn to eat, but be careful the lies don't choke them.

Yours fraternally,
ALEX MAGUIRE,
Delegate Local 416.



Washington, D. C.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—No. 33 would like to be again represented in The Magazine, and while we can present little, if anything, of general interest at this time, many of these items are new to a large proportion of our membership who do not attend the meetings (our union being much like others in this respect) and their publication may serve the useful purpose of preventing the officers of No. 33 from being delayed by members seeking information; for, while our officers aim to be obliging and courteous to the members, they seldom have time to spare on the street in addition to that which they are obliged to devote to the union after working hours.

The report of our delegate to the late convention having been made a special order for 9 p. m., September 7, Delegate Thomas C. Fox submitted the same, reading in connection therewith the report of President Shea. The report was, with few exceptions, listened to with more than usual interest and attention, after which it was approved and ordered filed for reference. With a few appropriate remarks the delegate then presented the union with a large, neatly-framed picture of the dele-

gates to the convention as a souvenir of the same. It was received by the president on behalf of the union and accepted by a unanimous rising vote of thanks.

A committee from the local Horseshoers' Union appeared and requested financial support, having been on strike for some time, with several shops still out. An appropriation of \$5 was made.

The union having sent a communication to the Merchant Bakers' Association relative to violations of the agreement governing the delivery of hot bread, which stipulates that "hot bread" drivers shall not leave the shop before 10:30 a. m., the association has asked for an amendment which will allow each bakery to send out one wagon by 9 a. m. to serve hotels, restaurants and lunch rooms, this class of trade, it is said, refusing to take the morning bread and being unable to wait for the hot-bread delivery at 10:30 a. m.

The Central Labor Union's "Labor Day outing" at Benning's race course this year will add about eleven hundred dollars to its treasury, and owing to the new methods of the committee they were able to make a full report and settlement within about two weeks after the outing was given. This is indeed a record, former affairs of this kind usually taking more than a year and several of them never being straightened out.

The attention of our members is called to the fact that Brother Joseph Hayes of the Meinberg bakery is still quite ill at his home, 617 L street S. E., and will be glad to have them call to see him. Make a note of this, brothers, and don't remain away because you are not on the sick committees.

C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., and his fellow-members of the Citizens' Alliance say the boycott is "un-American," and yet in one of his frenzied appeals to passion and prejudice in the advertising columns of the Washington Press he advises, urges and petitions the public to boycott the union label. Oh, yes! the boycott is "un-American," but only so when used by the working man. "Consistency," etc.

Fraternally yours,

F. W. FOX,
Cor. L. U. No. 33.

OBITUARY

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a meeting of Truck Drivers' Local 760 the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, John W. Ross; be it

Resolved, That we mourn his loss and sympathize with his friends and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to his relatives and a copy sent to our Magazine.

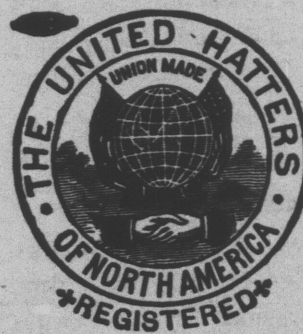
JOHN E. M'GINN,
WM. C. HERRON,
JOHN MULLEN,
FRANK CRONIN,
THOMAS MACKKEY,
Committee.

The project to establish homes for incapacitated trades unionists has been taken up for consideration by the United Association of Plumbers. A committee has been appointed by the local at Butte City, Mont., and it has sent the following communication to the different local unions in the organization: "The members of Local Union No. 41 have read in the Journal the various able articles upon the advisability of the United Association establishing and maintaining a home for the aged and needy members of our crafts. The project is so meritorious

and full of such unbounded possibilities for the upbuilding and perpetuation of the association that we urge upon the members in general to consider our duty to those most worthy pioneers who have served their full time with the ladle and stocks and are entitled to lay them aside for some of the conditions more suited to their declining years, and endeavor before the call of our next convention to have some plan formulated to be presented thereat that will bring about the much-to-be desired result."

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of the
**UNITED
HATTERS**

OF NORTH AMERICA.

When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. The Genuine Union Label is perforated on the four edges exactly like a postage stamp. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession, and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., is a non-union concern.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, President.
Orange, N. J.

MARTIN LAWLOR, Sec'y.
11 Waverly Place, New York City.



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"JUST AS GOOD"

An Offer To Poorly Paid Men

To every man, and woman, too, who is struggling along against adversity, striving to make the best of an uncongenial position and a poor salary, the International Correspondence Schools, whose high standing is known and honored everywhere, makes this offer:

If you will send us a Post Card telling us which occupation you wish to rise in and the position you wish to gain, the I. C. S. will, at its own expense and without obligation on your part, show you how it is possible and easy for you to accomplish your ambition and gain a good paying position.

Have you ambition enough to ask how?

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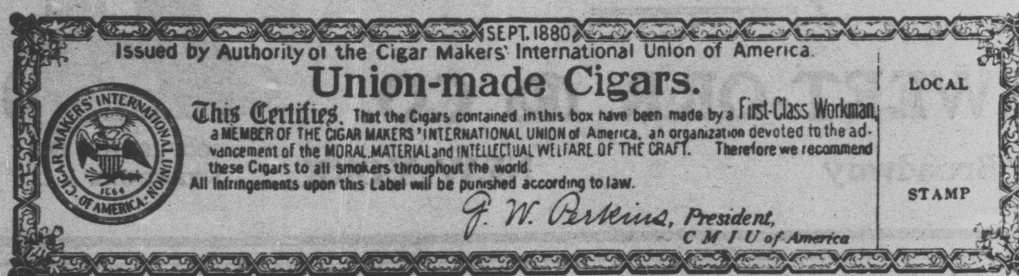
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